

Chapter 4 Community Services and Facilities



Vision

Talbot County provides services that effectively meet the County's changing needs and are consistent with planned land use patterns.

Through thoughtful planning and the integration of programs, and valuable community services and facilities enhance the quality of life in Talbot County.

The County, in cooperation with incorporated towns and nonprofit organizations, provides affordable housing opportunities to meet local needs. Successful plans and an emphasis on strategic growth contribute to keeping housing costs affordable. The County has programs in place requiring that adequate facilities and services are maintained and are not overwhelmed by new development. The County employs methods that assure the cost of development are borne by the developer.

All County residents find ample opportunities for recreation and relaxation in our park system. The Department of Parks and Recreation is attentive to the needs of County residents and offers a wide variety of programs and well-maintained facilities.

Population centers have conveniently located neighborhood parks with amenities for family-oriented activities. Larger community parks are connected by a greenway network including walking and biking trails. Waterfront parks and public landings provide access to our many miles of Bay and river shoreline.

Goals

To provide an equitable and resilient system of public facilities and services including emergency services, police protection, educational, healthcare and social services, housing, libraries and other services, that effectively meet community needs and are consistent with land use plans.

To develop policies, initiate and support programs, acquire funding and form strategic partnerships to help alleviate substandard housing conditions, and provide opportunities to accommodate a variety of housing densities, types, sizes and costs to meet existing and future needs.

To provide an improved system of parks and recreation facilities based upon residents needs.

1. Introduction

The availability, affordability and quality of community services are important indicators of the County's overall quality of life.

Planning for community facilities and services should take into account current community needs, as well as projected changes in both the needs of the community and anticipated growth. Community services and facilities are provided to Talbot County residents by local and state government, public/private ventures, and the private sector.

The demographic trend has been one of an increasing population of older and retired citizens, especially in the more distant and

rural areas of the county, though the towns of Easton and Trappe are expected to remain the County's major growth areas in the coming years.

Demands for community services are changing along with demographic shifts. The demand for schools and outdoor recreation may decrease, while the need for easily accessible services such as libraries, health care and emergency services are likely to increase.

County owned facilities are funded mainly through the Capital Improvements Program (CIP). Public schools are funded from local, state, federal and private revenue sources.

Countywide Community Service and Facility Policies

4.1 Public facilities and services, which are intended to meet countywide needs, should be centrally located. Likewise, those facilities and services intended to serve local community needs should be located within the community.

4.2 Public facilities and services should be scaled to the needs of the area they are designed to serve.

4.3 The County should seek regional solutions to providing community services or facilities when demonstrated to be cost effective. Rural areas of the County should be provided facilities and services which match rural needs. Planned growth areas around towns should be provided a level of facilities and services matched to needs that are more intensive.

4.4 Public facility and service improvements should be efficiently coordinated with other County plans related to capital improvements programming.

4.5 Wherever possible, existing County and town public facilities should be expanded rather than creating new facilities. The county should provide adequate space for various county offices and facilities.

4.6 New development projects should not be approved or built in areas where infrastructure and services are not adequate to accommodate the resulting needs. Exemptions to this policy may be considered in the event that a developer bears the cost to improve such facilities.

4.7 The costs of new or expanded community facilities and services should be equitably and proportionally shared by all those who will benefit from the improvements. New development projects should not be approved or built in areas of the County where infrastructure and services such as roads, sewer service or fire protection are not adequate to accommodate the increased demand.

4.8 All planned major County public facilities shall be prioritized and scheduled as part of a Comprehensive Five Year Capital Improvements Program.

4.9 The County should seek State coordination to assist with the establishment of effective public facilities for new development.

The community services and facilities discussed in this chapter include: government offices, public safety, education, libraries, health care, parks and solid waste management. Public utilities and facilities are discussed separately in Chapter 6, Natural Resource Conservation.

II. Government Facilities

The county seat of Talbot County is the town of Easton. Most County departments and offices are located in Easton, as well as state agency offices serving the County.

As operations grew over the past few decades, services and facilities spread to locations throughout the town. Residents with business to conduct were forced to visit several sites to get things done. This separation of facilities also hindered coordination between agencies and departments.

To provide better integrated service, the County purchased and renovated the building at 215 Bay Street in Easton, which is in close proximity to the Courthouse and other agency offices. This facility is currently home to the Department of Planning and Zoning, the Office of Permits and Inspections, the Department of Public Works and the Office of Environmental Health.

Pending further renovations, the County Managers Office and Administrative Services will remain in the Courthouse. The long-term plan is for the Courthouse to be dedicated primarily to matters of the courts.



A. Public Safety

Responsibility for law enforcement in the County is shared by the Talbot County Sheriff's Department, Easton Police Department, St. Michaels Police Department, Oxford Police Department and the Maryland State Police.

The County constructed a detention center in 1992, with a maximum capacity of 132 inmates, designed to meet the needs of the County through the year 2018.

The Talbot County Community Service Program (TCCSP) was established in 1993 to offer

sanctions other than incarceration, allowing participants to maintain family, job and community ties. Options for participants include performing community service, referral to addiction or substance abuse programs, GED programs, and counseling services.

1. Emergency Services

The Department of Emergency Services is headquartered in the Operations Center on Port Street in Easton. It has three divisions: 911, responsible for processing and dispatching emergency calls; Emergency Medical Services, providing emergency care and medical transportation; and Emergency Management, implementing and coordinating responses to natural and man-made disasters.

Talbot County has a comprehensive road naming and property numbering program, a Geographic Information System (GIS) for

dispatch and tracking emergency response, and a fully staffed operations center to effectively deliver emergency services.

Fire, rescue, ambulance and emergency medical services are provided by the seven volunteer fire companies within the County. Volunteer fire companies are located in Queen Anne, Cordova, Easton, Oxford, Trappe, St. Michaels and Tilghman. volunteer companies receive funding support from the State, County and towns, in addition to private donations and fund raising activities. Advanced Life Support (ALS) services have been established to provide 24 hour emergency response by trained paramedics and cardiac rescue technicians. ALS services are provided by volunteer and paid staff.

Fire companies are challenged to raise funds to update and improve the equipment needed to respond to an ever growing number of calls. Many companies also have difficulty recruiting and retaining volunteers, though the need for fire, rescue, ambulance and emergency medical services has steadily increased.

2. Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation planning is the foundation for a long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. As an incentive for State and local governments to develop plans, the Federal government requires mitigation planning as a condition of eligibility for hazard mitigation project funding.

The Talbot County Council and the governments of the incorporated towns have adopted the *2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan* for the County. The purpose of the plan is to review, assess and update area vulnerabilities to natural hazards and prepare a long-term strategy to address them.

The plan is Talbot County's framework for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions and developing and implementing mitigation measures to eliminate or reduce future damage from those hazards, in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community.

The Implementation Plan features a list of mitigation projects and contains information on responsible organizations, estimated costs, possible funding sources, and timeline for implementation. It also outlines the steps necessary to implement the mitigation strategies.

The highest hazard risks identified in the study were from winter storms, mass power outages, flash floods, tropical storms, shore erosion, extreme heat and wildfires. Other hazards ranging from extreme cold to drought were identified as having a high impact but were considered to occur less frequently.

The plan details and prioritizes projects that could be undertaken to mitigate for all of the hazards identified. These projects contribute to a larger goal of improving community resilience; that is the sustained ability to respond to, withstand and recover from adverse situations such as natural disasters.

a. Priorities for Implementation

- i. Establish the Talbot County Community Center as a state mass care shelter for approximately 3,000 residents/evacuees, or to shelter evacuees transiting through the County if evacuation routes were closed.
- ii. Develop an enhanced flood warning system, to include the use of GIS and loss estimation software to develop flood stage forecast maps, flood depth maps and images of vulnerable structures, linked to parcels and flood stage maps.

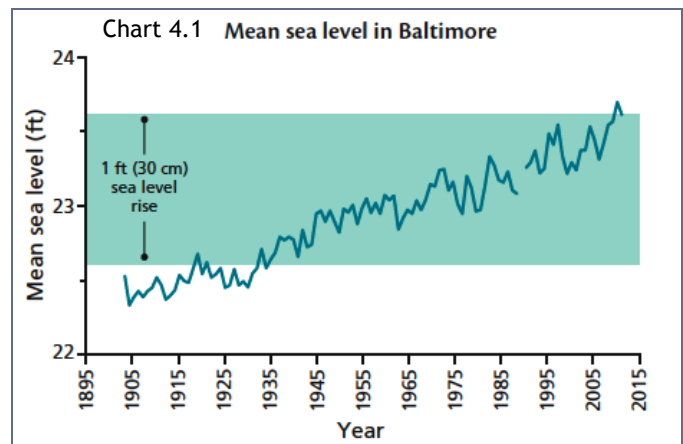
- iii. Identify areas of concern throughout the County that experience repetitive flooding and/or flood related issues.
- iv. Maintain and enhance the Community Rating System (CRS) Program to reduce flood insurance costs in Talbot County.
- v. Develop a system for recording and storing elevation certificates and first-floor elevation data using County GIS and database technology.
- vi. Develop specifications for backup generators and fuel tanks to provide the municipalities and County with a continuous source of electrical power.
- vii. Resolve flooding issues on Route 33 that have caused parts St. Michaels and Tilghman Island, to be cut off.
- viii. Conduct a detailed structural assessment for the buildings in the floodplain in St. Michaels to determine appropriate mitigation measures to reduce low level repetitive flooding.
- ix. Construct upgrades to the Oxford WWTP related to the facility and pre-draining to help mitigate flooding issues.
- x. Replace three existing culverts with bottomless culverts in the Dutchman's Lane vicinity.
- xi. Restore barrier islands for wave action protection to County coastlines.

b. Coastal and Climate Hazards—Projections and Strategies

In past Comprehensive Plans, the threat of coastal storms, sea-level rise, and the necessity of building resilience in the face of changing conditions, have not been adequately addressed by County departments and elected officials. In the Vision Statement for the present Comprehensive Plan, the primary goals are to “preserve the quality of life and rural character of Talbot County while protecting the health, safety and well-being of its citizens.” With increasing

evidence of sea level rise, and projections of stronger storms in a warming climate, implications to the low lying Eastern Shore are clear.

A rise in Maryland’s average temperature over the last century has been documented from published records. Sea level rise of one foot in the past 100 years has been recorded in Baltimore Harbor, as summarized in Chart 4.1.



Source: Maryland Climate Change Commission

A recent update of sea level rise projections by the Scientific and Technical Working Group (SMTG) of the Maryland Climate Change Commission (Boesch et al., 2013) revealed two issues of concern:

First, the rate of sea-level rise in the Chesapeake Bay area is twice the average rate of rise over the rest of the globe. The primary reasons for this elevated rate are that the land is subsiding as the result of land adjustment after the last ice age, and that large amounts of water are being drawn from the aquifers to supply the needs of communities, especially on the Eastern Shore.

Second, there is evidence that this rate of sea level rise is accelerating. The SMTG projects that, by 2050, sea level in Chesapeake Bay will increase between 0.6ft and 1.6ft, with a best estimate of 0.9ft. Although projecting beyond 2050 has greater uncertainty, estimates are that by 2100 of sea level can rise

in a range from 2.1ft to 5.7ft, with a 3.7ft rise as the most likely scenario.

These changes will impact human health, the built environment, agriculture and natural resources and water resources in the County. The facts that areas of MD 33 from Sherwood through Royal Oak could be impacted by sea-level rise, or that Oxford, St Michaels, Tilghman and many other waterfront communities will likely be affected by the increasing frequency of Category 1 storm surges, requires planning in light of evidence which indicates that these events are likely to happen. Whether coastal flooding occurs through a slow sea level rise or from hurricanes and nor'easters, the potential for property damage in Talbot County with its long shoreline exposure cannot be underestimated.

Strategies to respond to these changes should include evacuation and refuge, construction, and engineering. Hazard mitigation planning can address some events that are likely to occur, have a limited duration and a variable intensity, and can be life threatening. Emergency cooling or warming centers, proactive communications and warnings, establishing evacuation routes and shelters to help residents cope with these events are all planned. Mitigation can also help to reduce property damage, and break a cycle of repeated losses and reconstruction.

As of 2014, almost 2,000 properties in special flood hazard areas were covered by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies, representing over \$500 million in property coverage. Talbot County has achieved acceptance into the NFIP Community Rating

System (CRS), which recognizes floodplain management efforts with flood insurance policy discounts for businesses and homeowners. CRS goals are to reduce future flood losses, avoid economic disruption and human suffering and promote awareness of the need for flood insurance.

Other existing, regional plans may help address impacts to the area and its environment. Critical Area regulations, Bay TMDL strategies, habitat restoration plans, agricultural best management practices, etc. can all play a part in impeding a documented rise in water temperature and PH, the migration of invasive species and plant diseases from more tropical regions and the loss of some migratory species. Though these conditions are not hazards, the character of Talbot County would be diminished if trends continue unabated.

In addition to buildings, drinking water supplies, buildings, and other important infrastructure elements may be threatened by even short term inundation from a single weather event. Enhancement of wetlands and riparian buffers, infrastructure improvements, and improving the resilience of utilities and services can all anticipate these occurrences, arrest loss cycles and protect against additional losses. Identifying trouble spots is the first step to mitigating damage.

Detailed analysis of trends and prediction of future conditions for the County and State can be found at [Climatechange.Maryland.gov](https://climatechange.maryland.gov), including an interactive map of climate change impact areas.

Public Safety Policies

4.10 The County will continue to provide effective and efficient emergency services through a unified emergency services system using national and state regulations, standards, and guidelines to evaluate system performance and make system improvements.

4.11 Talbot County should research and implement plans to improve community resilience in the face of coastal and climate hazards.

B. Education

1. Primary

The Talbot County Public School System is operated by the Talbot County Board of Education.

System facilities consist of five elementary schools, one middle school, one combined middle/high school and one high school, located in nine buildings.



In recent years more than 50% of the County budget has been devoted to public education, representing 69% of the Public School's 2012 budget. The system reports it receives the lowest per pupil revenues in the State.

Current projections indicate a relatively steady school population. In 2003, there were 4,310 school age children in Talbot County. As reported in the Board of Education's 2012 Annual Report, the number of students had risen slightly since 2003 to 4,542. Projections for 2019 estimate a student population of 4,601.

The Talbot County public school system has adequate existing capacity on a County-wide basis to accommodate projected enrollment for the next ten years. However, facility utilization has shifted to relieve conditions at Easton elementary schools, which along with St. Michaels Elementary are at over 90% of capacity. Presently Easton High School is reported to be at 86% of capacity, while St Michaels combined middle and high schools are at 61%, following major renovations.

Several private schools also enroll students from within and outside the County include:

- The Country School accommodates grades

kindergarten through eight.

- St. Peter and St. Paul's School facilities accommodate grades kindergarten through twelve.

- The Chesapeake Christian School accommodates grades kindergarten through twelve.

In 2009, total private school enrollment was 1,048 students, or 24.5% of public school

enrollment. Home instruction in 2012 declined to 2.6% of public school enrollment, down from a reported 3.4% in 2004.

2. Secondary

Chesapeake College is a two-year community college located in Wye Mills and supported in part by the five Midshore counties. It offers 17 transfer and 20 career Associate Degree programs, including science and technology, liberal arts, education and various specialties of allied health.

The college had a fall 2013 full time enrollment of 2,572. Twenty four percent of enrollees were from Talbot County. There have also been over 17,000 registrations in non-credit continuing education courses, many related to aspects of the manufacturing and hospitality industries.

Salisbury University and Washington College are each located within an hour of the County. Salisbury University is part of the University System of Maryland, and offers 43 undergraduate and 14 graduate degree programs. Washington College is a private institution offering 40 majors and academic programs at the undergraduate level.

3. Library Services

The Talbot County Free Library provides comprehensive library services to the public from its main library in Easton and St. Michaels branch. Library initiatives and programs include small business and veterans' assistance, basic computer literacy, job seeking assistance, and an early literacy center. The library has sponsored a community conversations program, interviewing and recording the oral histories from community members. It has also partnered with the Maryland Humanities Council on their 'One Maryland, One Book' and 'Let's Be Shore' programs. In the 2014 fiscal year, the library held over 700 programs (66% for children) with a total attendance of 15,704.

The main library building has recently been renovated and expanded to a 28,000 square foot, energy-efficient structure, featuring two meeting rooms and an expanded audio-visual collection. There is also a separate children's wing and an improved Maryland Room dedicated to historical, genealogical and archival materials. The library has over 27,000 cardholders, 49 public access internet computers.

The library system is funded 75% by Talbot County while the State of Maryland contributes 18%. Public funds are used primarily for staff salaries, acquisitions, supplies, and routine maintenance. There are 91 volunteers who work with the library, who in the last fiscal year contributed more than 8,000 hours of service.

III. Health Care and Social Services

A. Hospital

Memorial Hospital in Easton has been the primary medical and health care provider in

Talbot County and the Midshore region for over 100 years. Memorial Hospital offers a full range of inpatient and outpatient care services. It has 140 licensed beds and an Emergency Department designed to accommodate 60,000 visits a year. Additional outpatient centers for primary care, diagnostics, treatment, education, and rehabilitation are located throughout the Midshore.

Shore Health System was formed in 1996 through the affiliation of two community hospitals; The Memorial Hospital in Easton and Dorchester General Hospital, located in the city of Cambridge. In 2006, Shore Health System merged with the University of Maryland Medical System (UMMS) to enhance clinical programs and facilities and facilitate physician recruitment.

Subsequently, Shore Health Systems began to seek a site for a new regional medical facility. With the encouragement and assistance of Talbot County and the Town of Easton, Shore Health Systems selected a site north of Easton and adjacent to the County Community Center. Over 225 acres were annexed into the Town in order to provide public utilities for a complete medical campus. Construction of the hospital is anticipated to begin in late 2015, and will take two years to build.

Shore Health currently employs over 1,900 people, including a medical staff of over 200 attending, consulting and associate staff members, and a corps of over 500 volunteers.

The health care industry in Talbot County accounted for all growth in the education and health services sector between 2005 and 2011. Employment expanded by 436 jobs or 14.3 percent in this period, supported in large measure by the presence of Shore Health System.

B. Community Health and Assistance

The County Health Department is the local agency of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The department provides all County residents with a wide array of family health programs and services. Program areas include adult health and family services, clinical services, developmental disabilities and veterans services. Areas of concern include communicable disease control services such as immunizations, monitoring the spread of diseases, and testing and treatment for tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.

C. Environmental Health

The Office of Environmental Health is responsible for the enforcement of state regulations as delegated by the Maryland Department of the Environment and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Services include septic system and well site inspections, licensure and inspection of restaurants, seafood operations and other food processing facilities, outdoor air quality monitoring, and rabies surveillance and control.

The Office works in cooperation with the County Department of Planning and Zoning on approval and inspection of septic systems, and of housing conditions in trailer parks, foster homes, labor camps and day care facilities.

D. Special Needs Populations

Special populations include low income residents, the elderly, disabled residents and the homeless.

1. Social Services

The Department of Social Services is an agency of the State of Maryland, and is located at 301 Bay Street in Easton. The

office provides a wide variety services, including adult protective services and social services, child and family support services, medical and in-home assistance and the SNAP (food stamp) program.

In the last reporting year (2009), the agency dispersed over \$2.7 million in SNAP assistance, and more than \$2 million in foster care payments.

2. Senior Services

Upper Shore Aging, Inc. operates the Talbot County Senior Center in Easton, providing a range of onsite and home-based services. The facility houses rooms for exercise and fitness, wellness, education, crafts, games and has a media room and dining room. The Senior Information and Assistance service provides information about services, Medicare and Medicaid application assistance and referrals to other agencies.

The Senior Center also manages a Meals on Wheels program that delivered 17,126 meals to Talbot County residents in fiscal year 2013, and projected the number would top 19,000 in 2014. Over the same period, the Center served residents 3,940 congregate meals in its dining room and anticipated an increase of 1,000 meals in the upcoming year.

Hambleton Village in St Michaels, is a 24 unit development owned and operated by the Upper Shore Aging Housing Corporation, serving low-income elderly residents. The St Michaels Community Center also offers programs for seniors.

3. Homeless Services

The Talbot Interfaith Shelter (TIS) was established in 2009, to provide safe, temporary shelter to those who lack adequate housing and to raise awareness for the issues of homelessness. Until 2014, TIS provided shelter to a modest number of persons through the winter season, in one of a

consortium of area religious facilities.

More recently, TIS has worked to better address their client's needs by acquiring and establishing a permanent shelter in the Town of Easton for homeless families and individuals. The six bedroom six bath building has been designed to house and feed up to 12 people in an easily accessible, well-maintained and secure environment. The organization has developed a strategic plan to provide a range of integrated services and to that end they have hired part-time staff and developed partnerships with other community organizations.

IV. Housing

A. Affordable Housing

Providing affordable housing opportunities for middle and low-income families is important to the long term economic and social vitality of Talbot County.

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their household income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care.

The location of housing – its proximity to jobs, childcare, stores and services and whether or not these are accessible by car, transit, or walking – also have a significant impact on the cost of living and therefore affordability.

Some County residents, including the fully employed, have difficulty obtaining housing to meet their needs due to a lack of safe, affordably priced rental or for-purchase housing.

Comprehensive Plan policies favor new development to the areas within the incorporated towns, where the availability of public services enables homes to be built at a lower cost and on smaller parcels. The towns of Easton and Trappe have adopted policies permitting a mix of housing types and price ranges to meet the needs of families with below median incomes.

Habitat for Humanity Choptank, headquartered in the Town of Trappe, is the local affiliate of the global organization.

Habitat Choptank provides home ownership

opportunities for lower income residents with construction, financing and educational assistance. Since 1992, the organization has given 55 low-income families in Easton, St. Michaels and Cordova the

opportunity to purchase a home with an affordable mortgage.

B. Assisted Housing

The Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) serves the housing needs of people with limited incomes, the elderly and the handicapped in Talbot County and all state jurisdictions. The agency provides mortgage financing for single and multi-family housing, finances home and energy conservation improvements to existing homes and administers Federal rent subsidies.

The DHCD Special Loan Program provides low or no interest loans to moderate and low income landowners and landlords for home rehabilitation and lead paint risk reduction



Housing rehabilitation assistance

activity. Talbot County's Department of Planning and Zoning is available to assist DHCD and applicants with applications.

The USDA Office of Rural Development provides funding for low and moderate-income housing to families and the elderly, as well as loans and/or grants for repairs.

There are currently seven USDA Rural Development Multi-Family Housing projects serving low to moderate income tenants in county. Six developments offer 178 subsidized units in Easton; Jowite Apartments, Mulberry Hill Apartments, Parkway Apartments, Quail Meadows I and II, and St. Marks Village. Also St. Michaels Apartments offers 19 subsidized units in the Town.

There are 140 public housing units in Talbot County – 65 are in the Town of Easton and 75

in the Town of St. Michaels. These units are operated by The Housing Commission of Talbot County, which merged with the St Michaels Housing Authority 2011. At the time of this 2015 update, there is an extensive waiting list for low-income families wishing to move into these units.

In 1987 and 2002, the County initiated studies of substandard housing. The 1987 study focused on housing problems of the elderly and disabled. The 2002 study found that between 1987 and 2002, Talbot County had significantly reduced its stock of substandard housing in the unincorporated areas of the County. As of 2002, only 148 housing units were considered to be substandard and of those just 24 were occupied. In 1989 the County adopted a Minimum Livability Code to enhance enforcement of housing code violations.

Housing Policies

4.12 The County encourages the development of a variety of housing types, styles and designs. Existing housing stock should be maintained, conserved and improved to support social and economic diversity within the community.

4.13 The County should provide assistance through State and Federal programs for rehabilitation or replacement of substandard housing in unincorporated areas of the County.

4.14 The County should seek means to provide affordable 'workforce' housing for low and middle income families, including consideration of a County Housing Authority. Study of the feasibility of establishing a Housing Trust Fund.

4.15 Incentives should be provided to encourage the development of new affordable housing and to encourage restoration and rehabilitation of existing housing.

4.16 The County should develop a wide range of tools and methods to insure an adequate supply of affordable housing in new developments.

4.17 The County should encourage the incorporated towns to require construction of a share of moderately priced housing units in new development and investigate other alternative methods to maintain affordable housing.

4.18 Manufactured or modular housing should remain among the options to supply affordable housing, provided such developments meet development, health and safety standards.

4.19 Single accessory apartments or cottages should be permitted in agricultural or rural residential districts of the County.

4.20 The County should monitor the adequacy of existing homeless services in the County.

V. Parks and Recreation

The Talbot County Department of Parks and Recreation provides its residents with a variety of recreational opportunities, from public landings for boating and fishing to ball fields. The Talbot County Community Center offers ice skating and curling rinks, and space for public and community events, and is the Department headquarters.

The Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible not only for recreational facilities and activities at County facilities, it also works to coordinate activities between the County and Towns. The Department oversees the state funded School Community Centers program.

The Department is assisted by the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, which is appointed by the County Council and includes representatives from both the County and the incorporated towns. The Board provides plans and policy recommendations to the County Council and the Parks Department on land acquisition, administration, planning and policy direction for the Community Center, annual reports and budget requests.

Directions for Department of Parks and Recreation are outlined in the Land Preservation Parks and Recreation Plan (LPPRP), which is required by the State of Maryland as a basis for Program Open Space funding. The LPPRP includes detailed assessment of Talbot county recreational



Talbot County Community Center

facilities and programs and an accounting of publicly available recreation and open space. The LPPRP is regularly updated and contains comprehensive recommendations for

maintaining and improving the County's recreational facilities.

The Department of Parks and Recreation is committed to developing facilities and programs to accommodate the

needs of a growing population. Over the years, increased leisure time, a rise in the standard of living and a growing senior population have driven the demand for a changing mix of recreational sites and activities.

A. Park Facilities

There are several types of recreational facilities within Talbot County; state parks, county parks, community parks and neighborhood recreation areas, in addition to special parks and private recreational facilities.

1. County Parks

The largest improved public recreation facilities serving County residents are Hog Neck Golf Course and the Talbot County Community Center. The 27-hole public Golf Course includes a driving range, clubhouse, and picnic area. The Community Center provides indoor facilities for ice skating and several rentable meeting rooms. The Community Center also features lighted outdoor baseball, lacrosse and soccer fields.

The County also supports 18 community

parks, that primarily serve residents within a five mile radius. These parks are often are located adjacent to or near school facilities. Many community parks are under 25 acres and support field games, court games and playground apparatus.



Lewistown Park

There are also 16 neighborhood parks ranging in size from one to five acres, designed to serve residents within a one or two mile radius. Neighborhood parks support active recreational activities with features such as playgrounds, playing fields and organized games, as well as passive recreation

In recent years, the County has acquired two larger properties dedicated to passive recreation and open space protection; Lewistown Park, outside Queen Anne and Boone Creek, outside Oxford. Passive recreation, habitat and conservation improvements, and other public amenities are planned for these former farmland sites.

Water-oriented facilities

The County operates twenty seven public landings featuring boat ramps, mooring facilities, fishing and crabbing piers, picnic areas and parking facilities. Most facilities

occupy small land areas with limited parking capacity. The Department has an ongoing targeted improvement program that has upgraded several access facilities in the past few years.

One hundred thirty slips are

available at County landings, over 90% of which are reserved for use by watermen with commercial licenses. The slips are located from Wye Landing at the north end of Talbot County to Neavitt, Bellevue and Tilghman locations to the south and west. Seafood catches are also unloaded at some public landings without dock facilities. There are DNR recognized buy stations at various landings throughout the County. Locations of all public landings are identified on Map 4-1 (next page).

2. Public/Private Parks

Other recreational opportunities in the County include natural areas, quasi-public facilities and historic and cultural areas owned and managed by nonprofit

organizations, which are an important part of Talbot's spectrum of recreational opportunities.

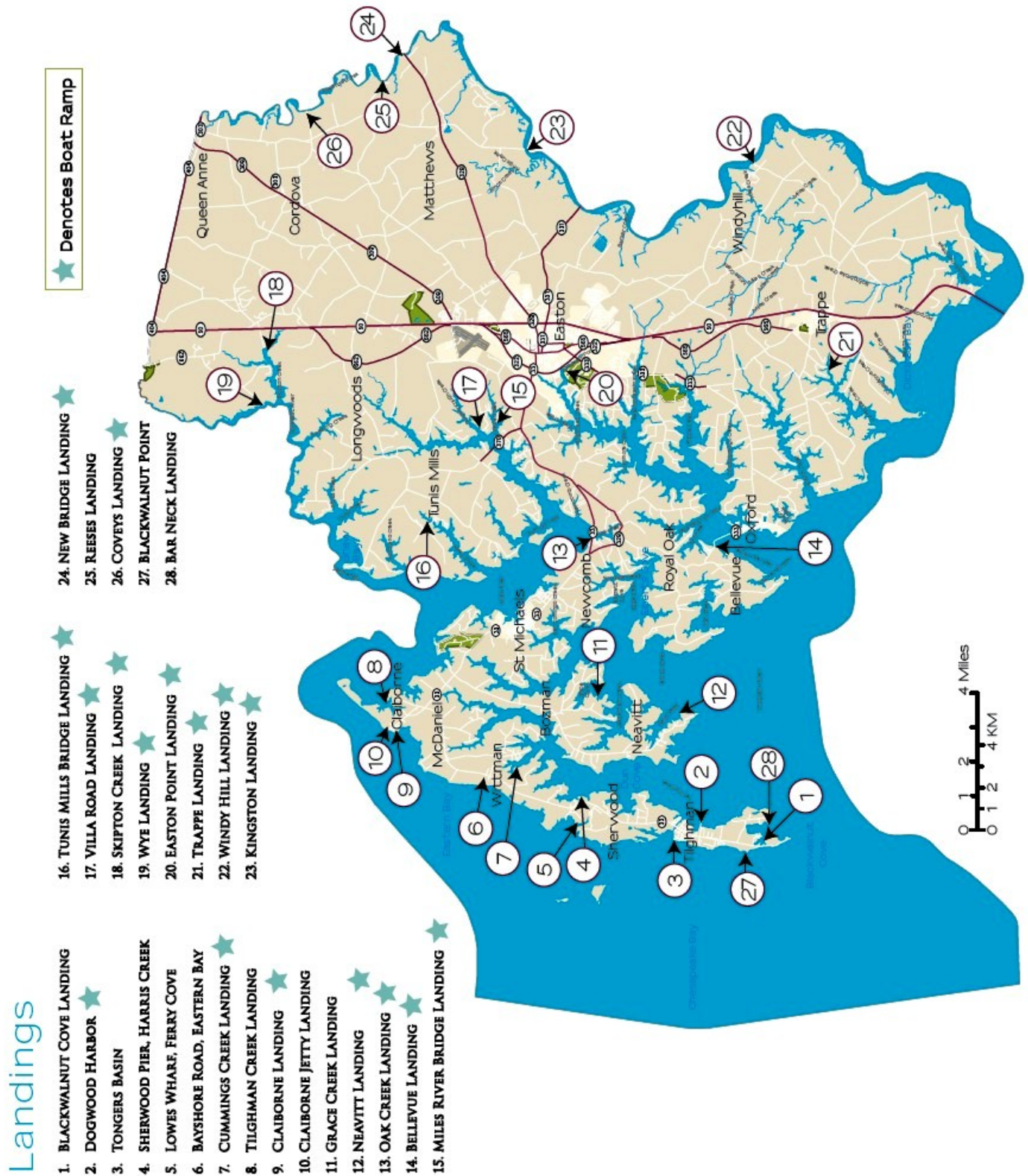
Major quasi-public facilities in Talbot County include Pickering Creek Audubon Center, the Easton Club and



Playground at Trappe Park

Map 4-1

Talbot County Public Landings



Martingham Golf Courses, and conservation lands of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Izaak Walton League, Chesapeake Wildlife Heritage, Nature Conservancy and Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

The public and quasi-public parks of Talbot County are supplemented by 1,264 acres of private parks and recreation areas. Private parks contain a full range of passive and active recreational facilities and range in size from small community clubs to large country clubs and golf courses.

B. Land Preservation, Parks and Recreation Plan

Talbot County's 2013 LPPRP is consistent with the overall vision and goals of the County Comprehensive Plan. Many of the LPPRP's goals, policies, and strategies are reflected in this plan and LPPRP recommendations related to land preservation support the overall goals of this plan.

Park and Recreation Policies

4.21 The County should continue to support the development , operation and funding of indoor and outdoor recreational programs for County residents.

4.22 The County should work to add additional properties and continue to retain, maintain and improve existing facilities that provide access to public waters for Talbot County watermen and recreational users.

4.23 The County should further develop the existing system of walking and cycling trails in areas where safety can be assured. Trail development shall not occur without consideration of property or privacy rights or conflicting uses.

4.24 The County should explore the feasibility of developing public and private greenways and linear parks in appropriate areas.

4.24 The County should provide information that identifies park locations and facilities to ensure that as many citizens as possible are aware of the active and passive recreation and open space opportunities available.

4.25 The County should encourage developers to provide recreational space in new residential developments. Standards for provision of open space shall not permit golf course facilities or stormwater management areas to satisfy recreational space requirements.

VI. Solid Waste Management

Talbot County, Kent, and Queen Anne's counties, currently utilize the Midshore II regional landfill in Caroline County. The previous site was located outside Easton and is now used as a transfer station, recycling center and homeowner drop-off facility.

Municipal waste collection is a public utility in the town of Easton. All other

communities, rural residential areas and non-residential users contract for private services.

The Maryland Recycling Act of 1988 requires that each County recycle at least 15 percent of its solid waste. The Talbot County meets that target through voluntary programs. Recyclable materials are delivered to collection sites throughout the county.

VII. Summary

Talbot County directly provides a range of community services through its facilities and cooperates with State and other agencies for the provisions of others. The goal of all community services is to provide an equitable and resilient system that effectively meets community needs and is consistent with the County's other plans and goals.

The County is supported by enterprises that help sustain the economic, environmental and social fabric of the community through bad and good times. Such pillars of support

include the public safety, health and educational agencies discussed in this chapter. Other foundational elements are discussed in other chapters, including land use planning, natural resources, economic development.

The ability to adapt to changing situations is one attribute to effective community services. Whether in emergency services, housing or recreation, it is necessary to make ongoing assessments of conditions, threats and alternative strategies. Talbot County's community services are an integral to sustaining its traditional quality of life.

